EUROPE.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamshin Hibernia.

The Assembling of the New British Parliament.

An English View of President Johnson's Last Message.

The steamship Westphalia, Captain Trautmann, of the Hamburg line, from Hamburg via Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings details of our cable telegrams up to the 11th inst.

The editor of the French paper Phare de la Loire was fined 800 francs December 10 for "internal ma-

It is said that at the sale of the diamonds of the Duchess de Morny a large proportion of the objects sold belonged to the ex-Queen of Spain.

The Countess Walewski receives from the State an extractionary pension of 20,000f. a year. Count Walewski left but a small fortune. Hence the Em-We are to have in Paris this winter some members

of the Neapolitan Bourbon royal family, the King of Hanover and other dethroned princes, German and Italian. With Queens Christina and Isabella, and Don Carlos, a very respectable legitimist little Court might be got up.

The English papers of the 10th announce that the

challenge which has been given by Mr. James Ash-bury, the owner of the English yacht Cambria, has been accepted by the owners of the yachts Phantom

The obsequies of M. Berryer on the 7th at Angerville, drew together a much more considerable crowd than had been expected; in fact, the means of transport were hardly adequate to the requirement, and upwards of 2,500 persons left Paris alone by the Lyons Rahway.

The subscription to the Roumanian Railway loan was opened on the 10th and the whole amount re-quired is already subscribed. It is expected that the subscript ons will considerably exceed the sum

from Lisbon, is actually engaged in recruiting the corps of volunteers destined to repair the check suffered by the troops at Mozambique as well as to re-inforce the garrisons of Timor and Merco.

An international exhibition is to be held in Turin

at the opening of the tunnel through the Alps. The Italian government has expressed itself favorable to the project, and has undertaken to introduce a bill into the Chamber granting a subvention of 3,000,000f. towards the expenses. The tunnel through Mont Cenis will, it is expected, be opened in the early part

The Cologne Gazette states that by avice of the Western Powers and Austria the Danish Cabinet will abstain from making further proposals until Prussia shall have replied to the despatch of the 9th of Morch last, which M. de Quaade has been charged to hand to Count Bismarck, in order to place him under the necessity of pronouncing on the oppor-tuneness of settling the question relative to the retrocession, after consulting the populations inter-

IRELAND.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Hibernia—Statement of Three Passengers. On Tueslar, the 8th inst., the 8th of Hope arrived in Leith loads, with fifty-one of the passengers and crew of the Hibernia on board. The vesset was unable to put into Aberdeen owing to stress of weather, and the masters of the steam tugs there refused, it is said, to land the pa-sengers unless they received handsome remuneration. On reaching Leith the greater number of the passengers proceeded to Edinburg and Glasgow. Tairteen of the crew were sent to Glasgow at the expense of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

sent to Glasgow at the expense of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

The following statement regarding the loss of the Hibernia has been made by three of the passengers—Mr. Josian Cocks, Mrs. Meivin and Mass Rogerson:—We commenced our voyage from New York on board the Hibernia on the 14th of November, and, though the weather at first was somewhat rough, we had a pleasant voyage until the gale arose on Monday, the 2-d, which resulted in the accident to the machinery on the morang of Tuesday, the 24th. At about two o'clock on the morning of that day we were awakened by a loud noise like the crash of machinery, and on going to the cabin we learned that the noise had been caused by the serve whocking against the stern of the vessel. The captain met us and assured us there was no danger and that all would be put right, and, resting confidence that all would be put right, and, rest of condence in the captain, we when to bed gast time to condence in the morning we should find all right. However, the condence caused us to begin to think there was something wrong. Shortly afterwards be came and toid his to take care of ourselves and to get ready to go into the lieboats, as it was quite possible we should require to leave the ship. Between eight and mine o'clock the boats were got ready and water and provisions were put on board of them. The captain, however, kept cucerful and said he had still hopes that they might manage to save the ship. Meantime the crew worked the pumps, and at the same time all on board kept ready to leave the ship, should they be ordered to do so. All the while a gale was blowing, but as the afternoon advanced it increased in fury, and it was evicent that the danger to the ship was becoming greater. At about four o'clock on Wednesday morning it was determined that the boats shi and be inauncaed, but, owing to the high sea which was running at the time, this work was accomplished with some dilicuity, as it was feared that the boats might be dashed to pleces against the side of the ship. Lut, fortunately, we got them all safely down, with the exception of the captain's boat No. I, which was slightly injured. At twenty mindeen hold the largest to come on beet made to the front part of the ship. The water at this time was ankee deep in the saloon, and was rapadly rising. All the cabin lady passengers went to the front part of the ship. The water at this time was ankee deep in the sland gentlemen passengers to the ship until No. I hieboat was filled, and all the cabin lady passengers went of in that boat. When we shoved out, the cabin gentlemen passengers, in the same orderly way, filled the same quiet manner, each when ready shoving of to give pace to the other boat. One old woman, a siecrage passenger, stardily refused to leave the sain, beat such to the chart of in the last boat. When we should only his point of the passengers went

attending the foundering of the screw steamer Hiberna and the subsequent peris and privations of the parsongers has been intensified by the receipt of a telegram announcing the landing of one of the missing boats, containing three of the crow. The telegram, sent from Londonderry, was as follows:—Letter just to hand reports landing on Donegal coast of one boat, containing Davies, second officer, and two others. A number lost through accidents. They lie at Ealtyhillin, Malin head, county Donegal, and are unable to leave at present.

Mr. Barres, we may here remark, was in charge of No. 3 lifeboat, which contained twenty-eight persons, including passengers and crew.

This telegram was supplemented an hour later by a second, intimating that "the names of the three survivors landed from No. 3 lifeboat are William Davies, second officer; Peter Blair, quartermaster, and John Reilly, able seaman.

It will be observed that neither of these telegrams states when the boat landed on the Irish coast. As no direct line of railway, so far as we know, exists between Ballyhillin and Londonderry, the letter referred to in the first telegram must have been conveyed by courier, so that the lifeboat probably turned upon Tuesday. The receipt of this information is doubtless gratifying, so far as it terminates suspense and assures us of the personal safety of three of the crew, but the brief words of the telegram imply a terrible story of suffering and death. Out of the twenty-eight persons who ontered that small boat only three, who possessed the strength of nerve and physical endurance which befriend the gailor in his dire extremity, have lived through the two long weeks of drifting about in the waste of waters. Up till last night no further information had been received in the city with regard to the condition of the three men north of the Irish coast.

Of the five boats which contained the passengers and crew three have now been recovered—namely, the captain's, the boats which contained the passengers and crew three have now been

eight of hity persons drowned, which, being deduced from ninety-two, leaves forty-four or forty-two still missing.

Since writing the above we have received a telegram from our correspondent at Londonderry, who says the lifeboat No. 3 drifted to Fanad Head, Lough Swilly, which is a little to the southwest of Ballyhillin. His telegram is as follows:—"Lifeboat No. 3, belonging to the Hibernia, drifted to Fanad Head, Lough Swilly. The boat, which had twenty-eight persons in her, parted with the steamer on the 25th ult., and it has now reached the Donegal coast with only three survivors—namely, William Davies, second officer; Peter Blair, quartermaster, and John Relly, A. B. The boat capsized after being some time at sea, and this, with other casualties, reduced the number to the three men named. Mr. Herbertson, of Messrs, Handyside & Henderson's office here, has been despatched to meet them. They are unable to leave at present, but are expected here to-morrow or next day. The company have ordered the greatest care to be taken of them."

ENGLAND.

The London Times on President Johnson's

The London Times on President Johnson's

Last Message.

[From the London Times, Dec. 10.]

The abstract of the President's Message brings us to the end of a great political struggle. This is the last time Mr. Johnson will address a message to Congress. The yearly session opened on Monday, and in March next the President will retire to make way for a successor who accepts, though in a temperate spirit and perhaps with the reservation of a certain independence, the policy of the republicans. These have won the victory and will rule legally and constitutionally where they have for four years past ruled by the vigorous action of Congress. But Mr. Johnson will, it seems, meet his political demise without any concession of his own opinious. He will probably not take a igading part in American politics after his term of office comes to an end. As a general rule the ex-Presidents have been strangely ignored by their countrymen. To have attained the highest post in the republic seems to exhaust the political influence of a man.

The message vindicates Mr. Johnson's policy concerning reconstruction. The four years he will have spent at the White House have been the most important in recent American history, with the exception of those of the late war, and we are anxious to see what will be his defence at the close of such a career. How far the process of reconstruction may be modified in practice depends, no doubt, on the personal opinions and the independence of character of General Grant. As far as legislation is concerned the republicans have attained their timost desires; the South is at their feet, and the legal power exists

career. How lar the process of reconstruction may be modified in practice depends, no doubt, on the personal opinions and the independence of character of General Grant. As far as legislation is concerned the republicans have attained their utmost desires; the South is at their feet, and the legal power exists to reconstruct it according to the most extreme theories of the republican leaders. The military officers, however, have for the most part shown a moderate and kindly spirit, their cale being far less flery than that of the popular orators of the North. General Grant is a soldler, and said to be one of the most temperate in his opinions, as far as can be judged from his cantious action and his sparing speech. The practical application of the the reconstruction acts will, to a great extent, rest with him, and though it is no doubt his duty to execute them honestly and loyally, yet he may do much to reconcile the Southern people to the Union by the general moderation of his conduct and by prescribing strictly the limits beyond which the federal government will not coerce them. Our correspondent in his letter published yesterday remarks that "theoretical reconstruction will end with the admission of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; and practical reconstruction will not begin until the new President gas into office and can but into operation a different and perhaps wiser policy than either of those heretofore urged so vehemently by Congress and President Johnson." Yet Mr. Johnson does not shrink, even at this extreme term of his power, from counselling an act of the most decided character. The Message expresses fears of a coming Indian war, but favors reduction in the army by the withdrawal of troops from the South. The republicans have always rehed on the army for the mantennance of their policy in the South. The republicans have always rehed on the army for the mantennance of their policy in the South. The resident advocates, not without cause, a reduction of expenditure, the early resumption of the popular

"A sail, a sail P and the captain ordered a light to be put up and told all the passengers to shout for their lives. We all shouted, and an answer was true to be the Star of Hope, up and told all the passengers to shout for their lives. We all shouted, and an answer was true to be the Star of Hope, up and to captain Mulro's boat were taken on board the Star of Hope and were the teated with every possible kindless. We told him that other boats were lying about, and Captain Taibot add he would look out for them. He crused about and placed men on the lookout. Between ten and eleven o clock we picked up No. 3 boat, but, though the Star of Hope we were treated with the utmost the Star of Hope we were treated with the utmost lindness by Captain Taibot. He gave up h s own cabin for the accommodation of the last passential star of Hope we were treated with the utmost kindness by Captain Taibot. He gave up h s own cabin for the accommodation of the last passential star of Hope we were treated with the utmost kindness by Captain Taibot. He gave up h s own cabin for the accommodation of the last passential star of Hope was gen. rously assisted by his officers.

One of the Missing Boats Landed on the Coast of Ireland—Only Three Persons Saved.

(From the London Daily Teiggraph, Dec. 11.)

The Opening of the New British Parliament.

(From the London Daily Teiggraph, Dec. 11.)

Testerday the Eight Parliament of the Missing tare of the Missing tare of the Star of Hope and very possible kindness of the Star of Hope and the With the Bound of the Star of Hope and the With the Missing the Captain the Cap

the new assembly had resored not to abide the verdet of the coart to which appeal had been made, and had abandoned their pation on the very eve of a general engagement. It, though the occasion presented all the element required to give the scene historic important the befitting pomp was wholly absent. Watever of meagre-ceremonial our English custins and fashions might otherwise have permitte was necessarily discarded in consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which Parliament ssembled. Since there was not a Queen's speech o deliver, there could be no question of her Majests opening the session in person; while the insvitute absence of the new Ministers deprived the first meeting of the House of not a little outward interest indeed, the ceremonial, such as it was, bore an off resemblance to an offinight at the theatre, whealt the stars of the company are absent and their places are filled by any subordinate actors who by have chanced to be within call.

Before one o'clock theflouse of Commons was filled with a crowd of legistors—novices, for the most part, in Parliament, at somewhat more talka-

such as it was, bore an di resemblance to all off pany are absent and the places are filled by any subordinate actors who ay have chanced to be within call.

Before one o'clock theHouse of Commons was filled with a crowd of legiators—novices, for the most part, in Parliament, ad somewhat more talkative than men who have inn broken to the harness of life within St. Stephels. To a looker-on, the the single difference in aspit between the old House and the new seemed to be that the present Assembly is the more stald andelderly. Probably, however, this appearance of imparative sobriety was yesterday mainly owing t the non-arrival of the younger representatives it he landed and aristocratic interests, who do at ordinarily distinguish themselves by any exessive ardor in discharging their Parlianntary duties. When the proceedings of the day commenced, the House, and about a score of Peers made up the company assembled to hear theyaic commission recited. Without procession or six of any kind the Lord Chancellor elect, accommed by the Duke of Argil, Lord de Grey, Lord imberiey and Lord Sydney, took their seats uponhe woolsack. Lord Hatherley, not being yet entitleto assume the vestments of a peer, had nothing butals judge's wig and robes to donote his high ran and station; the other commissioners were the raditional cocked hats; and this little bit of anhue costume alone interfered with the "republicatimplicity" of the whole procedure. The writ was read; her Majesty's lattiful Commons were request to elect a Speaker; the crowd of members, when de collected below the bar, trooped back to the bwer House, and then the ceremonial was over. Take as the show was in the Chamber of the Lords, thecame, if possible, even tamer in the more popularanch of the Legislature. When the Commons had returned to their own chamber, Sir George Grejrose from the ministerial side of the House, and probesed the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison as Speake of the New Parliament. In a few places of the proposal was removed by Mr. Wallpie's rising to

FRANCE

French Transatlantic (Limited Cable Company

The first general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on the 8th inst., in London. The report was read by the secretary.

The chairman, in moving its ai-ption, congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory progress which had been made in the works. Since the report was printed \$8 per share had been paid upon 2,000 more shares, making in all \$1,000 shares. They had now within two or three of 500 miles finished in the sea fortion. The work and labor in constructing a concern of his sort was something astounding. As an evidence of that he might mention that they had used 35,000 miles of wire and 170,000 miles of hemp, and that the Great Eastern had been brought from Liverpool and fitted up with tanks and every necessary for the laying of the cable in July next. The board visited the works on the previous day, in company with the French Ambassador, who had expressed great interest in the work. As to the dividend prospects of the company he thought he need only allude to the wonderful experiences of the last month in the elasticity of telegraphing. The Anglo-American Company in reduces their tariff to flare pounds had increased their receipts by flity pounds per day and by the further reduction to three pounds they had still further increased their profits. Their maximum tariff would be only two pounds. He thought the companies need feel no jealousy with respect to each other, for there would no doubt be ample traffic for the three cables. In conclusion he drew attention to various misstatements which he said had appeared in the press, and remarked if the shareholders would place confidence in the directors they would take care that their interests should be protected.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger seconded the motion.

Mr. Lepape, who attended frois France on behalf of the French shareholders, called attention to the fact that many persons in France had taken up shares for the purpose of dama ing the company as much as possible. Many of those shares had not been paid up. and he hoped the directors

shares for the purpose of damaging the company as much as possible. Many of these shares had not been paid up, and he hoped the directors would show no leniency to those persons.

Baron Emile D'Erianger sait that the matter would have the consideration of the Board.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Several special resolutions were also adopted as additions to the articles of asseciation.

Adjournment of the Diet—Speech of the King.
The Hungarian Diet was closed on the 10th Inst.
The speech from the throm enumerates the fortunate results which have attended the labors of the Diet, and which it says are Jue to the sincere union existing between the King and the nation. It adds:—

existing between the King and the nation. It adds:—
The Diet has put an ind to the uncertainty litherto prevailing. Both halves of the empire are independent of each other as regards the conduct of their own afairs, and they exercise an equal constitutional influence over the affairs which are common to both. The monarchy has sought and found a railying point within itself, and now marches onward with renewed strength in a path which will conduce to the peace and welfare of the country and to its preservation of the position which it is called upon to tife up among European nations. The King nouribles the conviction that the new constitutional base, which have already effected so much good and so greatly streng hened the monarchy, will be durable and beneficial to the interests of the country.

The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

One of the most producte taxes in the city of Berlin is on dogs, amounting to three thalers for every animal. The number has increased about 7,000 in

animal. The number has increased about 7,000 in four years, and is at presmi 20,950, of which 2,600 are useful (generally emitoged in drawing truck). This duty produces every year for the municipality about 60,000 thalers.

Letters from Gibraltar, dited the 22d November, bring the information that the Austrian fleet, despatched from Trieste on a scientific mission to China and Japan, has cat anchor before Tangier, with the object of supporting by its presence the demands of satisfaction make on the Emperor of Morocco for the continuous wastions to which Austrian subjects in his territory lave been subjected.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary of State

on the Passport Question.
In answer to a letter miking inquiries on the subject of our citizens obtaining passports when travel-ling abroad, F. W. Sewad, Assistant Secretary of State, writes as follows to a gentleman of this city:-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868.

Sin—Your letter of the 18th Inst., requesting to be informed if any reliance on be placed upon recent articles in the New York papers advising all American citizens who desire it reside for any length of time in any of the Germal cities to provide themselves with passports, another to provide themselves with passports are very estrable for Russia and Austria and indispensable for Cuba, has been received. In reply I have o inform you that the article referred to can be filed upon. This department would advise all citizens visiting foreign countries to provide themselve with passporta, as they might be liable to serion inconveniences if unprovided with authentic prof of their national character.

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

MORE "PROGRESS" IN CHICAGO.—The many friends of Mr. Robert I. Lincoln till be sorry to learn that he is likely to be the suferer by some frauddlent transactions in real estage in Chicago, which have recently come to light—some portlon of the property so aniected having been pirchased by him in good faith. It seems that the frauds in question were perpetrated in regard to rail estate belonging to the city, by some parties as yet unknown, who put them on the market through the medium of faise tax titles and forged deeds; and it is said that the investigations so far made had to the belief that fully \$2,000,000 have been realized by the scoundrels in this way. I calling real criate is a so newhat hover phase of criminal enterprise; but they are equal to almost anything at Chicago.—We stripted are.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION

The Latest Details of the News.

The mail steamship Columbia, Captain Van Sice, arrived here yesterday from Havana with dates to the 19th inst. By this arrival we have received our correspondence and full files of our exchanges. The most interesting items of the news will be found in the letters given below from our special corres-

Rumors of Westward Progress of the Insur-gents—Probable Policy of General Lersundi— Agitation in Havana—List of Prisoners. HAVANA, Dec. 19, 1868.

14th, at half-past eight P. M., on the steamer Mocte-zuma, with further reinforcements, munitions and incendiary materials. We have nothing from the north side since his departure.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba are to the 11th, but

there is nothing to record of the movements of the insurgents. Reinforcments of troops were anxiously looked for.

A letter received here yesterday from Remedios states the important fact that in Lomas Azules, between Villa Clara and Remedios, there were 6,000 insurgents, and another strong guerilla force between

It is now generally understood that it is Valma-seda's purpose to concentrate all his available forces and march on the insurgents' stronghold at Bayamo, There are those, however, who insist that, under in-structions from Lersundi, he will maintain the defensive and await the arrival of Dulce. And this is decidedly the more probable. The country between Nuevitas and Bayamo is overrun by a very large force of the insurgents, and the roads are in a very bad condition; so he can reach the latter point, if as any means certain that he would be able to take the place on his arrival as it is well fortified and the meet him.

Meanwhite his Excellency is anxiously awaiting his successor, being desirous of hurrying away to Spain and, as say the Cubans, placing himself at the head of the royalist party and in the interest of Isabella II. or some member of her family, and this before matters become so fixed in Spain as to render his influence powerless.

his influence poweriess.

We have vague statements in regard to an encounter at Holgain, between the troops which had marched inland from Gibara and the insurgents. Of course, as say the papers, the latter were routed. More probably it was a repetition of Valmaseda's march from Puerto Principe, as the foad from the coast to Holgain is highly favorable to the style of warfare adopted by the rebels on that occasion, being very hilly and rocky.

Puerto Principe remains uncommunicated, and nothing is known of the condition of affairs there. Official reports say, and no doubt correctly, that complete tranquillity prevails in all the ports on the south side.

The steamer Pelavo left here extends

outh side.

The steamer Pelayo left here yesterday for Nuc-itas, Santiago and other points, carrying 700 of the roops, many of which recently arrived from the Peninsula.

The steamer Rapido recently left Batahano with 437 troops, doubtless to reinforce the garrison at the piace since the departure of Valmaseda. The Fifth battalion of volunteers have asked to take the field without pay. Lerzundi replied in appropriate terms, stating that at present he does not require their services outside of Hayana. Revolutionary documents continue to be circuit of the control of the cultivity of the authorities. They are only of importance as denoting the energy of the revolution and trouslated here through a large outlay of money. I have recently been shown one addressed to the inhabitants of the country and signed "The Western Department." It calls upon them to disbelieve the reports of victories published by order of the authorities, and also the various calumnies reported, as Cespedes, the leader of the revolution, punishes all injury to persons and property, robbery, violation and incendarism with death. It continues:—"Do the Cubans not know that the exemption one-cet by Lersondi of an as prass's cantringillor to those of you who aid the government has been disapproved in Spain's But suppose it were approved, can there be a greater oppression than to offer this farce to make hangmen of your brothers and assassins of your liberties? Let us all be soldiers when the patria is in danger. We will ourselves designate those who deserve public confidence by their virtue, intelligence and patriotism. It is thus that free people conduct themselves, and thus they become great. Do you brees and misery now to a brilliant future? To arms, valiant dwellers of our fields! Let us fly to the combat with the axe of revolution and fell the tree of Spanish tyranny." Doubtless very good advice, though the valiant dwellers of Hayana do not seem to b

though the valiant dwellers of Havana do not seem to be flying in that direction to any extent at present.

It is reported, and on good authority, that Cepedes is becoming disgusted at the supineness of the Cubans in the Western Department, and he has stated that if a rasing does not take place soon, he will move west, with a view of freeing the slaves, fear of losing which has prevented any action heretotore by the people in that section. The Spaniards say he has threatened to publish a list of those implicated in the rebellion and residing in Havana; but this is indignantly denied by his supporters.

Between the 13th and 15th about thirty Cubans, all respectably confected, have been brought here handcuffed, like common criminals, most of them on suspicion of being favorable to the insurrection. Their names are as follows:—Jose Saiadrigas, proprietor and justice of the peace; Dr. N. Portela, physician; Miguel Llamis, proprietor; Dr. N. Martinez, proprietor; Don Andres Martinez, under curate; the three brothers Casanova, sons of the well known Don Inocencio Casanova, and citizens of the United States; two brothers Augarica, pianters; Yagnacio San Marrant, Nicolas Segundo Garbayo, Jose Elias Guerra, proctor; Nicolas Oliva, proprietor; Juan Martinez, proprietor; Tadeo Gayoro, clerk; Don Manuel Edier, planter; Joaquin Dominguez, proprietor; Jose Elias Sotolongo, planter; Savador Diaz, Papio Delgado, Esiepan Delgado, machinist; Don Manuel Esterioz, N. Carrapallo, Manuel Guerra, a preceptor, sixty years of sge; Francisco T. Gonzalez, pianter; Joaquim Plana, physician, and Don Antonio Fernandez de Velasco, secretary of the court, who was arrested while engaged in his official duties. These parties are from Corral-falso, Cardenas, Bemba and Villa Clara.

Three English subjects, miners in Cobre, are sald to have been murdered by the Spanish troops recently, though in no way implicated in the rebeition.

ion.

The American Consul General here has published a circular requesting all American citizens in the island to appear at his office at the Consulate nearest their residences and record their names, profession and residence. Consuls at other points in the island will take notice of this matter.

Among other changes anticipated here at an early day is the imposition of a large export duty on sugar and other commodities, in order to raise the fifty or sixty millions which government will require in 1899.

The course of El Pais, the only liberal newspaper at present published here, is watched with much interest and amusement. Its leading articles have to undergo a most rigid censorship, and it is often hard pushed to fill the column. It recently inserted portions of the catechism for children, which was immediately passed by the censor, who doubtless considered it an original article.

It is probable that the Gettysburg will remain here and afford such assistance as may be required in raising the Cuba cable.

Yesteriany died her Excellency Senora Doña Maria de Jesus Herrera y Herrera, Countess of Cañongo, aged seventy-two years. She was a lady of exalted virtues and great charity. Her funeral was colebrated this morning, and, there was in attendance a large part of the Cuban aristocracy in liavana.

The statement of the tragic suicide of Dr. Figuerego, as contained in the Diario de la Morina, turns out to be a canard, as that gentleman is still alive and actively engaged with the insurgents.

I learn from a reliable source that after the authorities had exchanged saintes with the United States steamer Penobscot, on her arrival at Santiago de Cuba, the insurgent from the distant heights sainted the latter with twenty-one guns.

There are rumors of insurrectionary movements in the western part of the island and 400 troops have been sent to Colon to meet any emergency which may arise.

Of the 1,006 men which the mail steamer Espana The course of El País, the only liberal newspaper

may arise.

Of the 1,006 men which the mail steamer Espana shipped from Spain 241 were landed at Porto Rico. The Cadiz mail steamer Santander arrived on the 16th. She started with 1,009 men, 288 of whom were landed at Porto Rico and the balance, 782, brought here.
The United States steamer Gettysburg, with General Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, arrived yesterday. The vessel which is to attempt the raising of the second cable is momentarily expected from Key West.

once; but all that can be positively ascertained is that he has found it necessary after his march from Puerto Principe to San Riguel to come here and consuit with the Captain General. His coming has caused a feeling of great dissatisfaction among the Spaniards and all favorable to the government cause, as it is considered a sign of weakness. Naturally the Cubans are correspondingly delighted. It was his intention to return on the same steamer, either last night or this morning; but later in the day arrived the Cadiz mail steamer, bringing one thousand troops, and up to this hour he still remains. The troops which have arrived are of the flower of the Spanish army, a portion of those through whom was accomplished the late successful revolution in Spain. They will undoubtedly accom-pany Valmaseda immediately to the front.

I learn that the policy determined upon by the Captain General and his second is a defensive one, and that the seaports and other prominent places occupied by the government will be fortified and de-

velopments awaited. Our accounts from the east show that nothing was

done by Valmaseda after his arrival in San Miguel. A passenger who came by the Pelayo states that the fight just previous to the occupancy of San Miguel was a very desperate one; that it commenced at sun-rise and ended after sunset, and that a cannonading

rise and ended after sunset, and that a cannonading with ten pieces was kept up without intermission. When the troops entered the town was found nearly deserted and was immediately sacked by them. It is calculated that what, with killed and wounded, the troops lost 250 men. The insurgents claim to have lost but one killed and five wounded, and one missing, having been captured by the Spaniards.

The steamer Moctezuma, now here and ready to sail, will take two battalions of troops to Nuevitas.

A considerable change has taken place in the telegraph corps recently, it having been ascertained that a number of its members have been acting in the interest of the insurrection. Two of those who accompanied Valmaseda from Puerto Principe were shot by his order, and others, at various places along the line, have been discovered and arrested.

A gentleman recently arrived from Colon, a jurisdiction not far from Havana, states that insurrectionary demonstrations have been made at Calmito, and similar intelligence was momentarity expected from Artemisa, Guanajay and San Antonio de los Baños.

Fourteen whites one mulsite and one bleet all

Baños.

Fourteen whites, one mulatto and one black, all handcuffed, have just been marched through the streets by the police. A portion are from Matanzas and others from Cardenas.

According to the additional estimates for the present month the war item alone amounts to

\$481,524.

General Lersundi received on the 9th inst. an official report from Mr. Garcia Nuñoz, Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in which he says that he was without any provisions, ammunition and water; that 5,000 men (insurgents) surrounded the city, and that nothing could come into the city—not even an egg. The insurgents had destroyed the bridge of the Cobre Railroad, so that nothing could come that way either.

namous, so that nothing could come that way either.

The Captain General recently sent for the well known citizens Don Juan Poey and D. José R. Betancourt, with a view of sending them to the Eastern department to hold an interview with Cespedes and Aguilera; but those gentlemen (Poey and Betancourt) answered that they did not know what propositions they could make to the insurgents likely to be accepted by them, inasmuch as they had refused the thrice-offered pardon tendered by Valmaseda. It is stated that General Lersund's view was to send them without specific instructions for the interview, but even then they feit no assurance of success in their mission.

News from the Seat of War-Tactics of the Insurgents-Policy of Both Parties with the

Slaves-No Trade This Year.

NUEVITAS, Dec. 11, 1869. Since my last, written on the 3d, the troops have remained quietry at San Miguel, recuperating after the worry and annoyance of their three days march from Puerto Principe. I have made great effort to ascertain the losses on both sides, but it is almost impossible, for neither party will tell the truth. From various conversations had with officers and soldiers, I place the loss of the troops at upwards of 160 killed and wounded. The Spaniards confess to seventeen killed and forty wounded in the encounter on the 28th on the railroad; while the Cubans say they buried forty of the troops, and that there were over fifty wounded. From what I hear on all sides I infer that the loss of the insurgents was fighting, as they were generally concealed. Persons who have passed through the lines of the rebels say that in the fight of the 28th they had but sixty men

engaged and lost but one killed and four wounded. On the afternoon of the 3d the gunboat Venidite brought from Bags, Valmaseda and his staff and about forty wounded, of whom five have since died. I saw them all and observed that the great majority were struck above the waist. Valmaseda and his officers, who have remained here since their arrival. with the exception of two days, in which they took a trip to Gibara and returned, look very dejected and careworn. Their future movements cannot be surmised, but it is certain they can do nothing without reinforcements. In a short conversation with an officer, who was on the march from Puerto Principe, M. until dark, the attack continued from every side: every fence, cornfield and bush, for over twelve

whereupon they sacked the lown, sparing only a few houses belonging to the Spanlards. Most of the imhabitants had fled, and the soldiers vented their rage in the destruction of the houses and furniture.

At Guanajay, shout twenty-five miles to the west of this place, a small force of soldiers and sailors have been stationed for some time past. On the 7th five were attacked and two men killed, two wounded and nine made prisoners; the loss on the insurgent side was about as great.

A schooner arrived here on the 7th from Manati after water. In conversation with an oilicer I learn that they have had a hard time of it there. It has been necessary to convoy provisions to Las Tunas with 700 men. The road swarmed with guerillas, who kept up a continual firing on the troops, who have in this way suffered severely.

Yesterday morning forty negroes belonging to an estate tweive miles from here presented themselves to the authorities, stating that their master wanted them to fight against the government and that they had left rather than do so. No one here acquainted with the owner of the estate believes this; but it will afford the government an excellent pretext for retaining the negroes and for destroying the property when opportunity affords.

The negroes on the Santa Isabel estate, belonging to the Castillo family, were taken away, after bung informed that the clubans were fighting to hold them in slavery and the Spanlards to free them.

Two young men, named Padilic and Barrosa, were recently taken prisoners while entering Puerio Pracipe, and on being searched a pass, or safe conduct, signed by one of the chiefs of the insurgents, was found upon the person of one of them, permitting them to go to town from their encampment and return. They were tred by court martial and sinot. They were seventeen and eighteen years of age respectively and great efforts were made to save them, but in vain. Of course the insurgents will retailate, and it is impossible to calculate to what extent it may lend.

Whatever may be the result

gracia he had a severe encounter with the patriots under the Marquis of Santa Lucia, in which he met-with a severe loss, and had to convert his march to Nucvitas into a hasty regreat, the patriots harass-ing him continually until he was within a few miles

A proclamation has this day been issued by the provisional republican government of Cuba, calling on the Cubans to unite for a decisive blow to Sparish

on the Cubans to unite for a decisive blow to Sparish tyranny.

Large remittances were made by Saturday's steamer to pay for arms and ammunition to be purchased by our agents.

St. Jago de Cuba is completely invested by the patriots, and if it has not failen it is only because they have not thought proper to take the town. As we have not as yet any naval force we could not probably hold any seaport against the Spanish war vessels.

The patriot General Cespedes reviewed last week at Bayano, the present seat of government, 15,000 men, well armed and equipped.

Immense enthusiasim prevails among Cubans of all classes. Hundreds of young men are daily leaving the towns to join the patriots in the fleed. No one doubts the final issue; it may be tardy, but it will certainly be giorious, for it will be "the independence of Cuba."

Strict discipline is maintained in the patriot army. All the accounts you may have heard in regard to acts of vandalism on their part are invented by our Spanish foes, who, not being able to subdue us with the sword, have recourse to all kinds of imaginable. No movement can be made in Havana at present, as the city is completely commanded by the Cabana Atares and Castillo del Principe fortifications, mounting together some hundreds of gans. Preparations are shortly going forward, and we bide our time.

By order of the Revolutionary Junta, in session in the city of Havana, the 14th day of December, 1888. The Secretary,

ANTONIO SUCRE.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Revolution Against President Bacz-Re-ported Mission to Sell Samana-Positions of the Insurgents.

ST. DOMINGO, Dec. 9, 1868. The revolution headed by General Orgando is still on foot and the report that he had been wounded and his troops dispersed has proved to be untrue. On the 25th of November his headquarters were at Las Matas, where he had been joined by General Adon, Colonel Durocher and twenty other persons, who embarked at Jacmel and landed on the southern coast of St. Domingo. His force is said to amount to 1,500 men and he is reported to be preparing to

to 1,000 men and march on Azua.

General Cabrera, on the northern frontier, has defeated the Baez troops under General Caceres at feated the Baez troops under General Caceres at Guayubin.

There is great excitement throughout the republic, and at Port au Platt and Santiago efforts were being made to collect money, men and war materials to resist the advancing forces of Cabrera and Reges, but the parties were unable to do anything worth mentioning. The exties who were at Turk Island have landed on the northern coast and joined Cabrera.

have landed on the northern coast and joined Cabrera.

It is said that Mr. Fabens is going back to New York as agent for Baez, to try to raise money by leasing or seiling Samana bay and peniusua. We do not know whether he goes direct to Mr. seward or through the Hollister company. Baez's downfall is certain, and no government after him will ever approve any transaction of this kind made by him.

'It is already contessed by Baez's partisans that Jesurun was unable to raise funds in Europe.

The Boletin Official, Baez's organ, gives daily accounts of successes; but every sensible person can see that they are only defeats and failures.

THE ARREST OF MR. BOWLES

Summary Incarceration-Courteous Conduct of New York Criminal Officers-Cost of a Night's Lodging.
In the Herald of yesterday appeared a brief state-

ment of the arrest of Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor-tuchief of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, at the snit of James Pisk, Jr., the Wall street stock broker, whose recent operations and pending litigations in Eric railway stock have attracted so much attention. Mr. Fisk claims to have been damaged in his reputation to the tune of \$50,000 by the publication in the journal mentioned of certain statements regarding his remarkable connection with the Eric Railway Company, one of the flattering intimations being that "many even of his friends predict for him the State Prison or the lunatic asylum."

It appears that on Tuesday evening, shortly after

eight o'clock, Mr. Bowles was in the reading room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, engaged in conversation with a couple of friends and awaiting the arrival of another gentieman who was momentarily expected to join them, when a slight built young man in light colored clothing stepped up to Mr. Bowles and asked if his name was Rowles. Mr. Bowles replied that it was, and the young man thereupon produced a if his name was Rowles—Mr. Bowles replied that it was, and the young man thereupon produced a paper, informing him that it was a warrant for his arrest and requesting Mr. Bowles to accompany him. Mr. Bowles looked at the document and at once walked off with the young man, a third person in citizen's attire following them. Mr. Bowles' friends at first thought it was a message from the gentleman they had expected to join them, but, thinking the proceeding somewhat singular, they followed and overtook Mr. Bowles on the sidewalk in front of the hotel and asked the two men, "What this thing mennt?" The individual in the light coat said he was an officer, and the other replied, "I am a deputy sherici." The official appeared to be in great haste, and Mr. Bowles at once stepped into a carriage and told his friends that it was a libel sait matter. The officers then instructed the driver to proceed to Ludlow street jail, and the carriage was driven off, the officers accompanying it. Mr. Bowles' friends at once sought legal advice in the matter, knowing that one of the principal objects of the arrest was to cause him inconvenience by having him locked up all night. They were advised to proceed to the jail and endeavor to make some arrangement for his release by offering some responsible party in whose custody Mr. Bowles might be placed, as it was believed the jail keeper would allow him to go out on that condition. Among Mr. Bowles' irlends who went to the jail was Mr. Bowles' irlends who went to the jail was order of the Surin, but declined to do so on nis own responsibility. Sheriff O'Brien was subsequently found at a party in a private residence on Fifth avenue, near Forty fifth street, and upon being miormed of the mature of the visit to him asked for time to consult with some parties on the subject. His request was acceded to, and he shortly left the house was obliged to remain in prison all night.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. Bowles appeared before the Sheriff, at his office, and was released upon givi paper, informing him that it was a warrant for his

ALLEGED FORGERY OF RAILROAD TICKETS. Selling False and Fraudulent Rallway Passes.

Henry W. Grinnell, passage agent for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, recently discovered that for everal months the conductors on that road had been annoyed by the constant receipt of bogus passage tickets, which purported to have been sold in Boston. Consultation was had with Justice Hogan, of the Tombs, when it was ascertained that J. G. Cooper, of 298 Broadway, had advertised to sein tickets for the Far West at the lowest rates, or lower than at any other ordee. As this seemed a suspicious circumstance Judge Hogan suggested that some one be sent to make a reconnoissance, and on this hint Mr. Grannell sent Mr. A. Ackerman, of 66 Exchange place, to the office 266 Broadway, where he found William G. Wright in charge, and purchased of him a through ticket for Chicago, paying therefor the sum of fourteen collars, instead of the usual price of twenty dollars. On Tuesday officer hayes, of the Twenty seventh precinct, was sent to the office and he arrested Wright on a charge of forgery, at the same time taking possession of fifty-three tickets shuhar to that purchased by Ackerman and a complate assortment of type, cases, lok rollers, stamps, &c., which were used in the manufacture of the bogus tickets soid by the prisoner. The case came before Judge Hogan yesterday afternoon, when he held the accurace to recamination on Monday next. The precess extent of this traudulent scheme could not be ascertained. Boston. Consultation was had with Justice Hogan,

SUGAR RAISING IN LOUISIANA.—The rolling se Conference of General Valuageda with the Captain General—The Defensive Policy Adopted—Movements of Troops.

HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1868.

Yesterday the steamer Pelayo, of the Antilles line, arrived here from Nuevitas, having on board General Valuageda, secundo Cubo and commander of the troops now operating against the last general at the proposed attack on Bayamo, he undertook to march troops now operating against the last general at the control of the control of the proposed attack on Bayamo, he undertook to march troops now operating against the last general at the control of the control of the proposed attack on Bayamo, he undertook to march troops now operating against the last general at the control of the control of